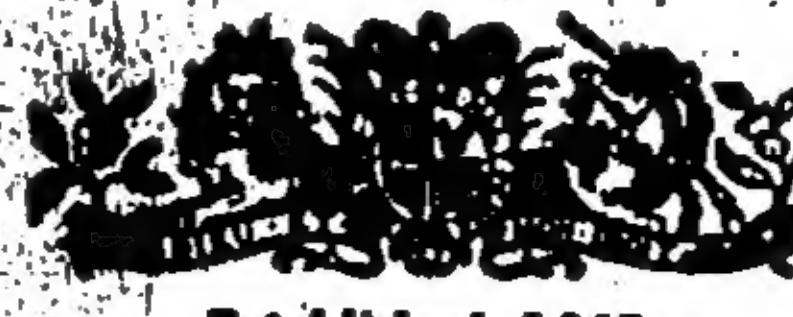




CHINA



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MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Welcome News

SIR Winston Churchill's announcement to the House of Commons last week that Communist China would shortly send a diplomatic mission to London came as particularly gratifying news to all British people who desire closer ties of friendship with the People's Republic of China. Coming as it did, on top of the recent conciliatory gestures of Mr Chou En-lai at the Geneva talks on Indo-China, the Chinese decision carries added significance and certainly one inference to be drawn from these moves is that she desires an improvement in her relations with Britain and the West which have been worn and frayed by ceaseless friction in the last four years. Undoubtedly it is the hope of the many British traders in this Colony and at Home that the establishment of a Chinese diplomatic mission in London will lead eventually to an expansion of trade in non-strategic materials; more, that a continued improvement in China's relations with Britain and the West will lead to an easing of the embargo on the strategic goods trade—similar to that made recently in the case of Russia and the European satellites. Much will therefore depend on Communist China's actions at Geneva in the next few weeks and in Southeast Asia in the months ahead. The diplomatic recognition of Britain by China, it is hoped, will also give much needed security to British nationals still living on the mainland and perhaps the most sensible opening gambit the Chinese authorities could make in this new phase of Sino-British relations would be the immediate release of the crew of the nine Royal Navy men of the yacht, *Elinor*.

YET it must be realised that there are grave difficulties facing both Britain and China in their efforts to establish full diplomatic relations. In the past Communist China has refused to consider this step until Britain agrees to vote in the United Nations for Peking's admission and adopts a "more friendly" policy regarding the mainland's claim to Formosa. Britain's former delegate to the United Nations, Sir Gladwyn Jebb has made it clear that "it is inconceivable that there could be two Chinas in the United Nations." To view this matter as objectively as possible, if the United Nations is to be in fact the forum where the nations of the world can meet to discuss the many differences and problems which occur from time to time, Nationalist China cannot claim to represent the Chinese nation as a whole since its jurisdiction and authority apply to only a certain small section of the Chinese people. As the Government in power at the moment, the People's Republic has a claim to United Nations representation which must be seriously considered. But while Britain may support the Communist's claim to entry into the United Nations, it is hardly likely she would give any backing to Communist China's claim to Formosa. Not only would this, in effect, be tantamount to sanctioning further Communist advances in the Far East, but politically it would be a dangerous move. For Britain might thereby risk alienating the sympathies of millions of anti-Communist Chinese who make up the mercantile communities of many Southeast Asian nations—people who, despite their self-imposed exile, remain essentially Chinese in character; people who, despite their disappointment with General Chiang Kai-shek, nevertheless regard Formosa as the symbol of Free China.

PEKING PROMISES RECOGNITION OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA GOVT'S

"Internal Settlements" A Condition

Geneva, June 20.

Communist China is willing to recognise the Royal Governments of Laos and Cambodia provided there are internal settlements between the Governments and what the Communists describe as "resistance movements" in the two states, according to usually reliable sources here tonight.

Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, is believed to have expressed this view to some delegates at the nine-nation Indo-China peace conference here, the sources said.

He is also understood to have had separate meetings here today with the heads of the Laotian and Cambodian delegations.

Details of the Chinese terms for recognition were not known.

China and Russia do not themselves recognise the Pathet Lao (Laos) and Khmer (Cambodia) "Resistance Governments" though they pressed for their representation here at the outset of the Indo-China talks. The West refused to consider such representation.

During last week's secret sessions, which produced conciliatory Chinese proposals on the two smaller Indo-China states, Mr Chou and Mr Pham Van Dong, Vietnamese Deputy Premier, demanded that the existence of the rebel movements be recognised.

The Western case is that with "unimportant exceptions," the members of former "resistance movements" in Laos and Cambodia have gone over to the Government's side. Armed resistance to the Royal Governments now comes overwhelmingly from the Vietminh Communist invaders from Vietnam, the non-Communist powers maintain.

China and the Vietminh last week clearly admitted that Vietminh forces had entered the two states and promised to withdraw any who remained.

It was this change in the Communist stand that largely made possible yesterday's call by the conference for direct ceasefire talks between the Cambodian and Vietminh and the Franco-Laotian and Vietminh High Commands.—Reuter.

Truce Control Deadlock Still The Big Snag

Geneva, June 21.

The armistice control deadlock returns to haunt delegates at the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks here today.

The delegates side-tracked this key issue early in the six-week-old conference. They agreed to return to it once they got military ceasefire talks under way.

These talks have now been convened for all three Indo-China states—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The divergences on control are fundamental. The Communists want the veto right on international armistice commission. The West does not.

The Communists want Communist representation. The West opposes this because it says "Communists cannot be really neutral."

The way to a solution may have been smoothed by the weekend decision to call for ceasefire talks for Laos and Cambodia to run parallel with the Vietnam military talks that have been under way here for the past three weeks.

Early negotiations were stalled when Communists refused to agree to the West's insistence that each of the three states should be treated separately. Eventually Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, helped, to overcome this obstacle with his admission that "each of the states has its own special problems."

MAJOR HURDLE

But he held that the work of the proposed international supervisory commission should apply to the whole of Indo-China. Conference sources think that the question of armistice control is therefore another major hurdle which, if not surmounted, would prevent any implementation of successful military agreements.

The West is thought to be willing to allow some Communist representation on an armistice commission—but will not allow even a limited veto right, Western sources say.

The non-Communist powers would, however, prefer the Com-

A Little Fond Affection



Indo-China Fighting Flares Up

Hanoi, June 20.

More than 200 Communist Vietminh were killed, wounded and captured today when fighting flared along the Indo-China coast under a hammering by French warplanes.

Fifty-six Communists were killed, the French High Command said, and another 125 captured in a clash lasting several hours in the grimy named La Rue sans Joles—the Street without Joy—north of Hue. The Communists had

another 25 Communists killed and 30 wounded when three companies of Vietnamese regulars tried to ambush a French column of armour and infantry near Binh Dinh. A rapid counter-attack by the French with artillery and planes smashed the rebel ambush.

French officials said three more survivors of Dien Bien Phu turned up today after a six-week trek through the mountains and jungles of Northern Laos. They were identified only as a European artilleryman, a Thai non-commissioned officer and a Foreign Legion corporal.—United Press.

Shortly before the gang's attack, Mr Fjastad, a Swede who has lived in Kenya for many years and manages the estate for his father, had detained a man found skulking in the grass. The man was thought to be Kari, a wanted oath administrator.

He was locked in a storeroom, but during Mr Fjastad's skirmish with the gang, escaped by forcing a way through the corrugated iron roof.

The gang attacked the young manager when he went to labourers' huts to warn them of suspicious characters lurking in the vicinity. "Suddenly they all burst out of one hut," Mr Fjastad said later.

He was fired at with two home-made guns and then threw his grenade.

His labourers later found

three more gangsters hiding in coffee shrubs and arrested one of them.—Reuter.

MR. TRUMAN'S CONDITION

Kansas City, June 20. Former President Harry Truman was described as in "excellent" condition yesterday, though he is still recovering from a heart attack in February. His condition is expected to be good, the outcome of his lengthy illness becoming clearer.

Churchill And Eden Facing A Dilemma

London, June 21.

Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Anthony Eden will meet today to decide what contribution Britain should make toward American plans for Southeast Asian collective security organisation or await the outcome of the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks at Geneva.

The critical issue facing the Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary is whether Britain should sign up next weekend in the proposed Southeast Asian collective security organisation or await the outcome of the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks at Geneva.

Mr Eden returned to London yesterday from Geneva, where the Far East conference has taken up most of his time for nearly two months. He has three days in London before leaving for Washington to tackle one of the difficult foreign policy issues

confronting Britain.

A full meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday will discuss Britain's attitude toward a new commitment in Southeast Asia. The issue is virtually certain to be raised during a foreign policy debate which Mr Eden opens in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

CHANGED SITUATION

The announcement of the White House meeting last week indicated that the Government was prepared for the imminent collapse of the Geneva conference and ready to take positive action to set in motion a Southeast Asia collective defence organisation.

Sir Winston Churchill had previously made clear in the House of Commons that Britain was opposed to sending British troops to the Organisation of American States, while there were prospects of a negotiated peace at Geneva.

But since the Washington meeting was arranged, Communist concessions have revived the waning Indo-China peace talks and a new French Government anxious for a realistic settlement in Indo-China has gained power in Paris.

Mr Eden called on M. Pierre Mendes-France, new Prime Minister of France, in Paris yesterday on his way to London. They discussed Indo-China peace talks and the Washington peace.

After the vote on the French draft, Mr Hugo Gauthier of Brazil said this action did not prevent the Organisation of American States from taking whatever steps it thought appropriate in the Guatemalan issue.

The Guatemalan delegate, Dr Eduardo Castillo-Arraiza, in his speech at the opening of the extraordinary Sunday afternoon session, had called on the Council to send an observation commission to investigate the alleged invasion of his country.

It was understood that Mr Eden assured the French Premier that Britain would take no action at Washington likely to prejudice the progress of the Geneva peace talks.

NOT EASY

Mr Eden said on his return to London that he could not forecast the outcome of the Geneva talks. But he pointed out agreements which are an essential preliminary if a ceasefire is to be established.

These are the military staff talks to arrange a ceasefire in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. High Command officers attending them have been instructed to report progress in 21 days.

It will not be easy for Mr Eden to ask Parliament to back an American-inspired policy for Southeast Asia before the military committees have produced their reports.

On the other hand, if Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Eden go to Washington next weekend with their hands tied, the outcome of the talks will certainly disappoint the United States Administration.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Murder Trial Verdict

A verdict of not guilty of murder and not guilty of manslaughter was returned by the jury trying PC 276 Wong Tung-ki for the alleged murder of PC 2771 Tool Nai-pun at the Criminal Sessions at 12.15 this morning.

Mr Justice C. W. Reece, charged the accused, to be drawn on whether his trial in Paris yesterday with the homeward bound Mr Eden and Mr Beddoe Smith, had caused any change in his plans.

The accused was charged with shooting and killing the deceased at the Peak Police Station on February 21, where he was operating for removal of debris and apparently only 100 feet from the scene of the killing.

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Running Battle With Outlaws

Tunis, June 20. French police today fought a running battle with Tunisian outlaw bands in hills 100 kilometres from Tunis killing one outlaw and seriously wounding another.

The battle started when the outlaws ambushed a police jeep eight kilometres northwest of Enfidaville. Police escaped injury and immediately opened fire on about ten men who fled into the hills. In a pursuit, a police jeep exploded, killing one of the outlaws.

The battle continued for some time.

Russia Applies The Veto, Then Backs French Proposal

THE GUATEMALA AFFAIR

New York, June 21.

The Soviet Union last night vetoed in the United Nations Security Council a proposal by Brazil and Colombia that the Guatemalan complaint about the alleged international invasion of the country be sent to the Organisation of American States.

The veto cast by Mr Semion Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, was the second in three days and the 61st in all.

He also voted for a warning to be sent to the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua who were alleged to be "contrabating mercenaries and exiles who are invading Guatemala on a salaries basis."

After Brazil and Colombia had formally introduced their resolution to refer the issue to the Organisation of American States, France proposed an addition, which was immediately accepted by Brazil and Colombia, calling for an end to further bloodshed and calling on all United Nations members to abstain from giving assistance to such acts.

Britain announced its support of the resolution together with the French amendment.

The Security Council delegates assembled for an extraordinary meeting this afternoon on Guatemala's complaint that she had been the victim of aggression.

COUNCIL'S DUTY

Mr Semion Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, declared that Guatemala had suffered an armed invasion by land, sea and air. The duty of the Security Council was the adoption of immediate measures to stop this aggression.

The Security Council cannot evade its responsibility and no other organ can take the office of the Council in this responsibility," he said.

If the case were sent to the OAS, "we know that organisation will discuss the question while Guatemala will be squashed under the foot of the aggressors," Mr Tsarapkin said.

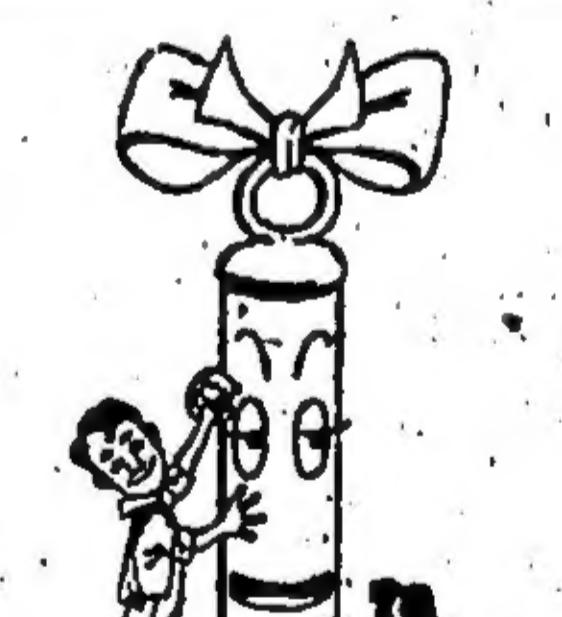
He charged the United States with having taken all measures to see that this plan was successful.—Reuter.

INTERRUPTS DEBATE

New York, June 20. A man shouting "down with the Guatemalan invasion" interrupted the United Nations Security Council debate today on Guatemala's complaint that international forces had invaded the country.

The man, an unidentified American, was seized by plain-clothes United Nations Security officials and hustled down three flights of stairs to the basement and taken to a room for questioning.—Reuter.

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Simple, parking in small spaces. Perfect road balance at high speeds.

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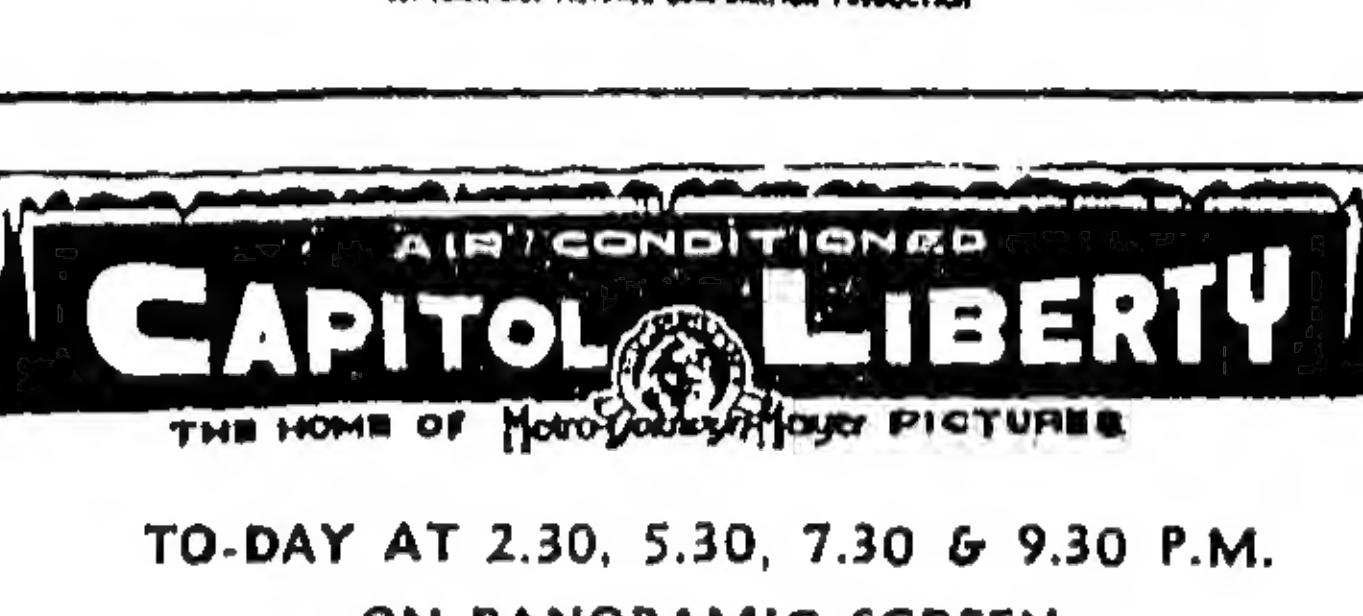
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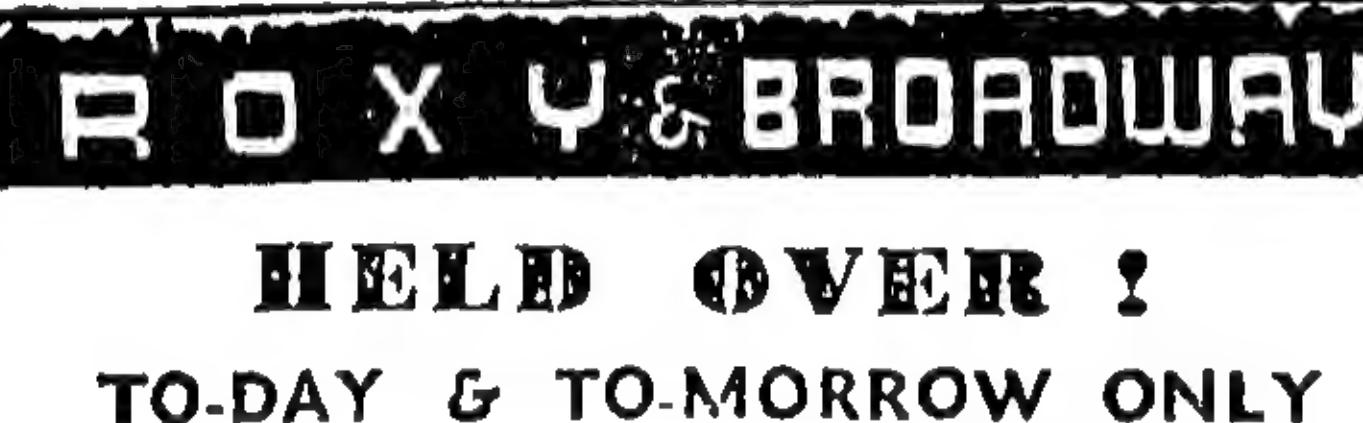
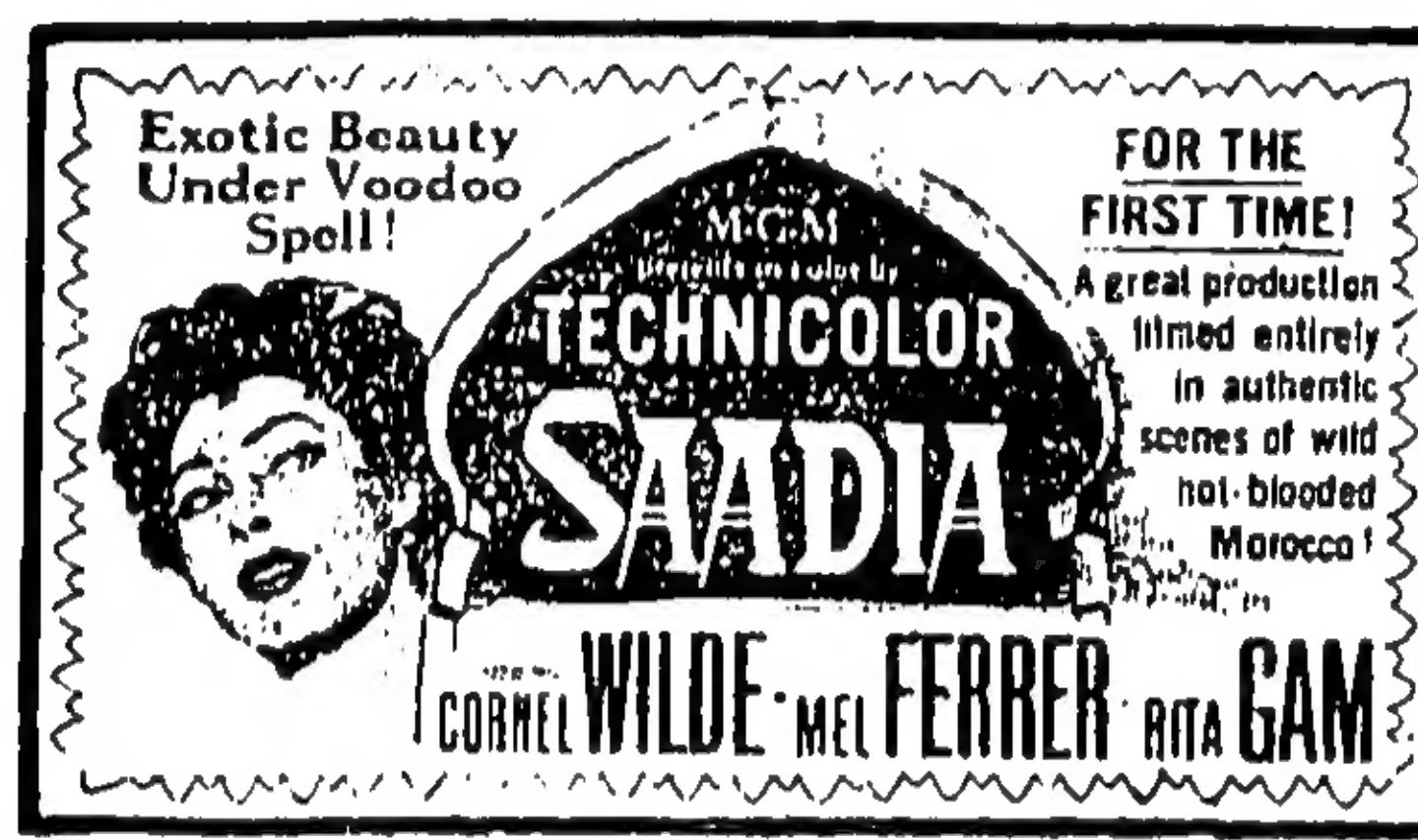


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Compelling To-morrow: "HELL & HIGH WATER".

Swedish Professor Claims:

600-Year Old Bones Belonged To A Saint

Stockholm, June 20. The Professor of Archaeology at Lund University, Professor Carl Herman Hjortsjoe, has decided that some of the actual bones of the Swedish St Bridget, who died in 1373, are in the St Bridget Shrine in the Vadstena Convent in west central Sweden.

A Report of his investigations, just issued, contradicts the views of scientists who claim that the belief that some of her remains are still contained in the shrine which she founded in Vadstena, is false and that none of the 25 bones in it belonged to her.

After a veritable detective feat covering six centuries, Professor Hjortsjoe claims to have established that one skull, a left thigh bone and two shin bones in the collection are authentic relics of St Bridget.

The shrine also contains ultra violet rays. By these rays, bones which have been buried can be distinguished by their different hues from those which have been kept above ground or buried.

The Professor also attributes a skull, one left thigh bone and a right shin bone in the shrine to Bridget's daughter, St Catherine.

In his Report, which has become a best seller in the University town of Lund, he declared: "Although it is impossible to establish exactly to which person each of the bones belong, there are in some cases facts of such a striking nature, that the connection between certain bones and certain persons must be regarded as probable."

Professor Hjortsjoe has been working on his Report for several years with a team of anthropologists and historians from the Swedish Expedition for Anthropological Archaeology.

He has identified the bones were both anthropological and historical. Firstly the Professor established the relationships between different bones in the shrine and the age, sex and build of the persons they belonged to by anthropological measurements.

As a subsidiary part of the investigation process he used

ultra violet rays. At the reformation, Bridget's relics were buried and the casket containing them taken to Poland by the exiled Swedish King Sigismund. It was not returned until the following century.

The fate of the casket and its contents during the next few hundred years is not fully documented.

Professor Hjortsjoe concludes, however, that by the end of the 18th century all the smaller bones had been given away or lost and that from then onwards the collection has remained almost unchanged.

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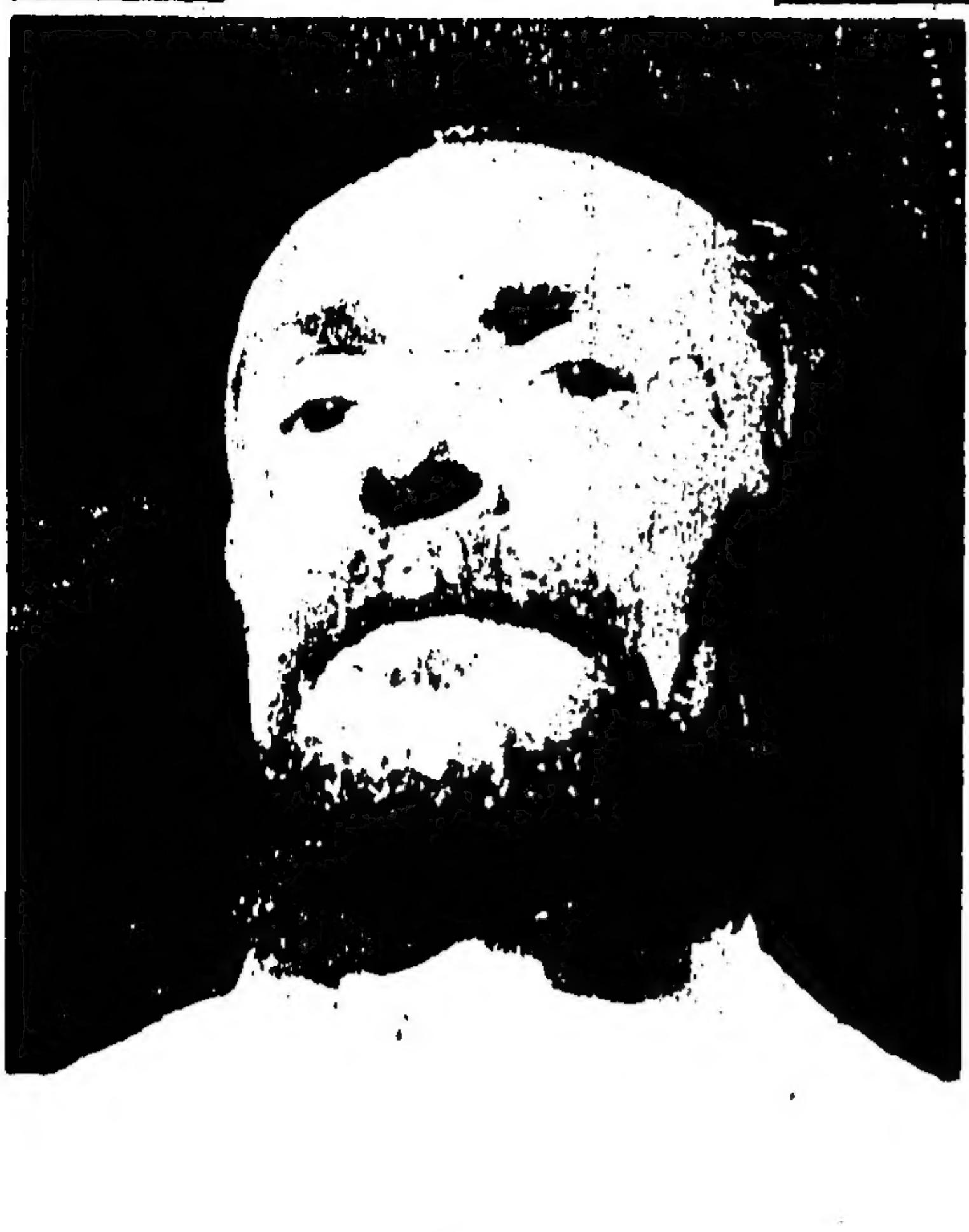
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FAKIR WHO BROKE FASTING RECORD



The world famous Fakir, Barmuh, has just beaten the world's fasting record. In a glass cage at Lille, France, he has just been without food for 82 days and has lost 40 lbs. Previous world record was 81 days and 7 hours. — Express Photo.

Miss Stephens Fought Magna Carta — And Won!

London, June 20. A 68-year-old spinster, relying on the word of an English king who died 800 years ago, challenged the legality of Magna Carta last week — and won.

Magna Carta, sealed by King John in 1215, says that any Englishman can fish in tidal waters; even the Crown cannot give the sole fishing rights to anyone.

Miss Maud Elizabeth Sanders Stephens, of Stedcombe Manor, Axmouth, Devon, claimed she was the exception to the rule.

BEFORE KING JOHN

The reason: Stedcombe Manor was given the right to a "sole and several fishery" in Axmouth harbour by either King Henry I (died 1135) or Henry II (died 1189). And that right was given before Magna Carta.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Rescue (4).
- Bird (7).
- Actual (4).
- Beginner (4).
- Very talkative (7).
- Profound (4).
- Dumb (4).
- Faults (7).
- Wrong (5).
- Insect state (5).
- Zinc (7).
- Lode (4).
- Quo (4).
- Lay down (7).
- Roster (4).
- Favourites (4).
- Venerates (7).
- Morit (4).

DOWN

- Refuge (6).
- Wears away (6).
- Prepared the way (6).
- Ran off (6).
- Harden (5).
- Parcel out (5).
- Concentrate (4).
- Weary (4).
- Heal (4).
- Scrutinise (4).
- Prescription (6).
- Disciplined (6).
- Conqueror (6).
- Portion (6).
- Slack (6).
- Ceremonies (6).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across — 1. Scream, 5 Court, 8 Molar, 9 Tocain, 10 Jails, 11 Divot, 12 Ago, 13 Leads, 16 Modest, 18 Scores, 20 Steel, 23 Lump, 23 Rises, 23 And, 26 Secure, 27 Suite, 28 Tuber, 29 Spread, Down — 1. Satin, 7 Recuse, 8 Amid, 4 Monitor, 5 Cajoles, 6 Crates, 7 Eileen, 14 Attitude, 15 Shepherds, 16 Modicum, 17 Detests, 18 Detests, 19 Tango, 24 Sleep.

French Suspicious About Washington Talks

Paris, June 20. Some French officials at Geneva think Sir Winston Churchill's talks with President Eisenhower in Washington next weekend should be delayed.

They say the Washington conference was convened on the assumption that the Geneva talks on Indo-China would end in failure, but now that there had been an improvement in the chances of a successful outcome of the talks, the Churchill-Eisenhower meeting should be postponed.

One French argument is that the top-level Anglo-American meeting at this stage implied that the two leaders of the Western world were determined to make firm plans before learning the final outcome of the talks.

Another was that France was being left "holding the baby" without adequate Anglo-American support.

And yet another was that France, if not specifically included, should at least have been associated more closely with the Washington talks.

Both the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Eden, and Mr Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State, who has been leading the American delegation, have probably assured the French that no irrevocable decisions on Indo-China would be made in Washington.

Mr Eden and Mr Bedell Smith saw M. Pierre Mendes-France, the new Premier, in Paris today while they were on their way back to their capitals.

The British and American delegation chiefs were assumed to have impressed M. Mendes-France that the conversations in Washington would be on the broadest of policy levels.

Conference circles believe that progress at the Indo-China conference this week will influence the Washington talks next weekend.

MAIN REASONS

Conditions have changed drastically since the "Big Two" meeting was first arranged under the shadow of an East-West deadlock at the nine-nation talks.

The apparently imminent breakdown of the conference and a general deterioration of Anglo-American relations are generally assumed to be among the major spurts that made the British Prime Minister suggest that he and his Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, should fly to Washington for "talks at the summit."

Since then, a marked change in the Communist policy at the Geneva conference has led to the imminent opening of censure talks covering all of Indo-China.

The possible effects of success or failure of these military talks will be one of the items that are expected to figure prominently on the unofficial agenda at the Washington meeting.

UNCERTAIN FACTOR

Western sources said tonight that with or without a peace settlement in Indo-China, France faces the loss of the most important parts of the State of Vietnam to the Vietnamese.

But a peace settlement could mean a stabilised situation in

Sacred Cow Round-Up

In New Delhi

New Delhi, June 20. More than 100 stray sacred cows and bulls were rounded up on the streets last night in a big operation to clean up the city.

Some of the beasts protected from slaughter by the Hindu religion clattered wildly through narrow streets, leaping over the bodies of sleeping persons as they were pursued by teams brandishing ropes and sticks.

Others lay stubbornly on the pavements and had to be lifted bodily on to trucks which carried them off to municipal compounds.

They will be kept for seven days, waiting for possible owners to claim them and to pay a fine. Those remaining unclaimed will be taken to an "old cows" home in the country.

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The magistrate,



TODAY AMONG
THE SEED CHEWERS

No Arsenal Fan Could Dream It Up!

RENE MACCOLL

has been watching Russian football in the Deep Red South

Baku on the Caspian, it is still a weird and wonderful trip this. I have just been to a game of Soccer in a stadium that can hold 70,000 and where the score was posted up goal by goal by a couple of smiling men.

Then I went to a concert-plus-dance where the Azerbaijanis themselves have a great evening with the hand-clapping and the wailing reeds, the single-string fiddles, and the men-dancers bobbing and decking and twirling.

During the entr'acte the word leaped out that a visiting Briton was among those present—and oh, the rush!

Tiny chaps reaching up to about my midriff came charging forward, crying: "You are from England? How did you get here? How long you stay? You are an artist—you study the dance?"

Well, of course, the answer was No, but when I said I wrote for living they all looked grunted and murmured: "An artist of the pen."

You really should have seen these people as they strolled up and down on a terrace overlooking the Caspian during the interval. It was a rather appealing little concert hall, circular and white and pleasantly decorated. The programme girls were all about 70, but that seems to be common form around here.

World Apart

Here was a woman wearing a piece of bright blue plush that someone must have flung at her in the morning and somehow it stuck on.... Great fat chaps with shaven heads and no tics, ... Men in white flannel suits, ... Men with bell-bottomed trousers.... Most men women looking as though they were wearing the ancestral tent run up for them by good old Omar....

It is a world apart. It is a world of its own. It is a world I would desperately like to see

coming within something like all of them full of life and vitality, but all of them so far away that they could be moon people.

As we walked the old town together my guide pointed upwards to the charming, squat balconies of wood and iron that everywhere project over the winding streets of the quarter. Some are completely enclosed with glass.

"We call them shut enclosures—shut," she said, emphasising the word.

Shut enclosures? Ah, yes. Around here I sometimes feel rather that way myself.

Few women in this crowd. Most of the fun were chewing sunflower seeds and splitting the remains. There seemed to be nothing on sale, no ice-cream, no hot dogs.

Tried Hard

The teams were well built and athletic looking. They tried very hard and there was a light layer of perspiration on their young necks and faces. But you can't, you can't possibly—begin to imagine what that crowd was like.

You Highbury fans... even if you make the wildest allowances, you don't know what it looks like down here on the edge of the Caspian. The men and the boys with wild, fierce faces, chewing their sunflower seeds. The Red Army men in fit-as-they-come uniforms. The grass for the pitch specially imported from some less dry climate far away. And tended by women who mow and water and roll it.

Yes, worlds apart. And in my hotel restaurant, doubtless from the kindest of motives, I was put at table some way off from everyone else. Perhaps they thought the Briton liked it that way. But this little piece of isolation only served to accentuate my basic feeling of being far away and cut off from these people.

This is the Soviet Union, Southern Division, and it has practically no relation to anything we know of. No use kidding ourselves about that. We are not at all close together. Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Georgians—all people of the U.S.S.R.,

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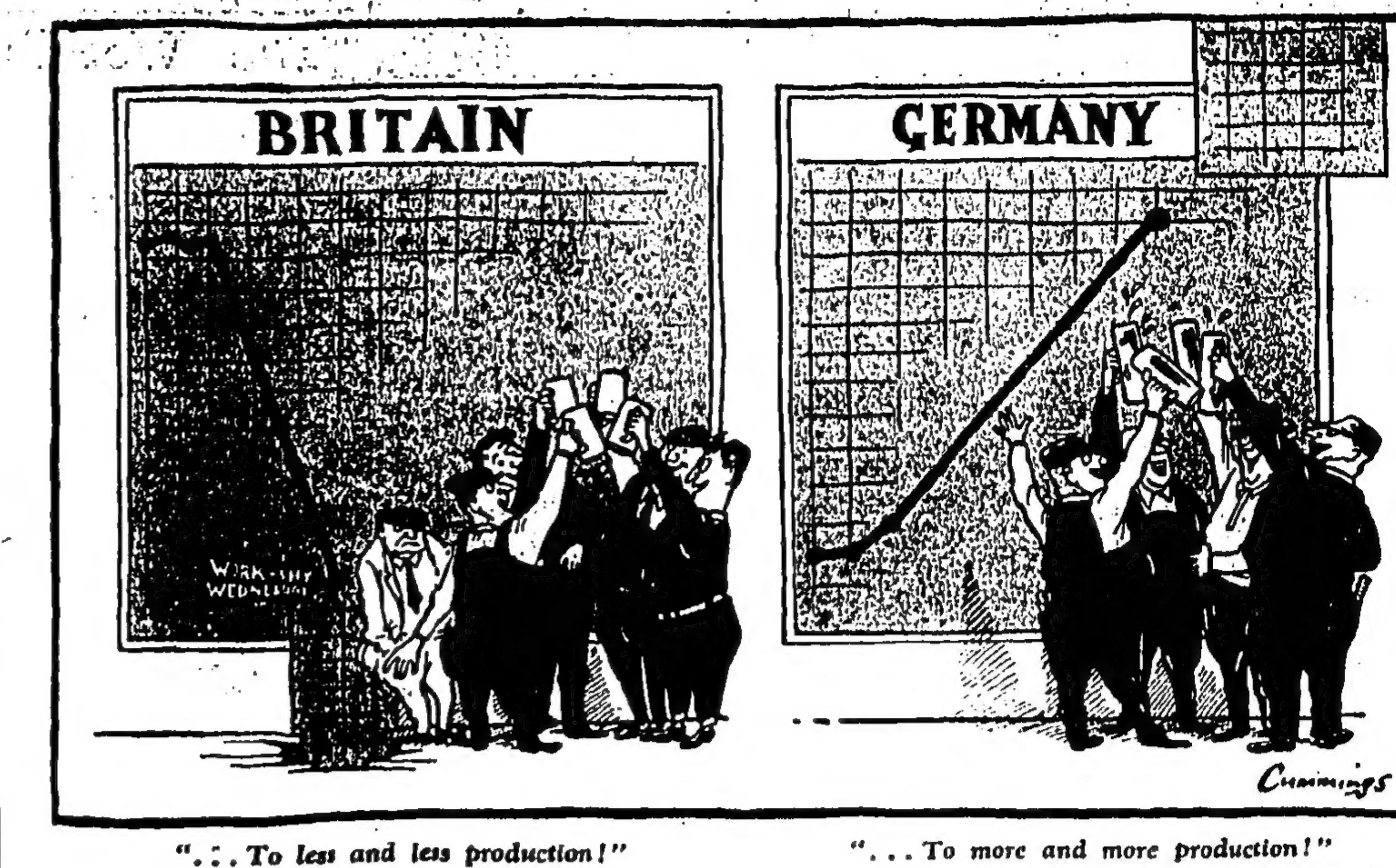
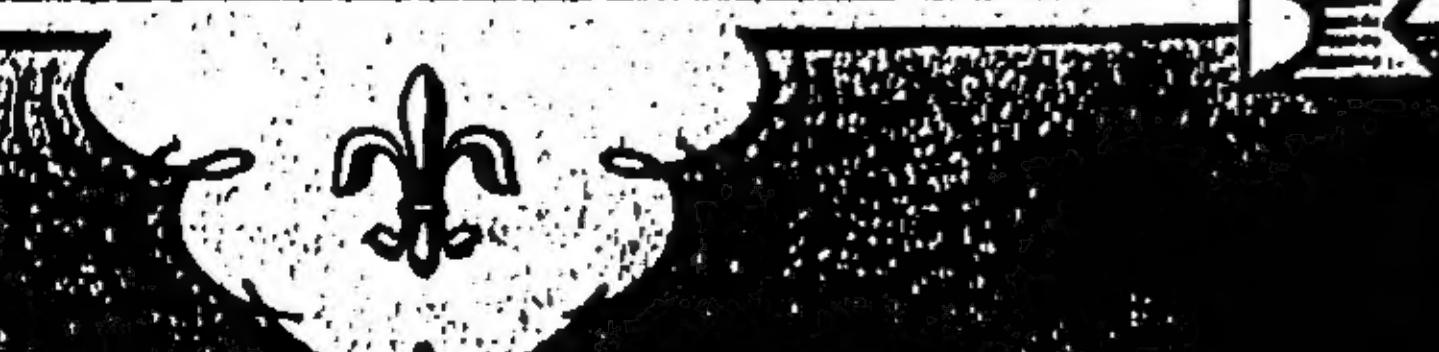
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TALE OF THREE CITIES

By James Wickenden

In the bamboo jungle-land of the ex-head-hunting Lushai tribesmen, the boxy looking Karnafull paper-mill—pride of Pakistan—is rolling again, and the dust has settled on riot-ridden Dacca.

Pakistan, which means Land of the Pure, is ostensibly at peace once more since Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed swept aside the shabby Cabinet of quavering 82-year-old Fuzil Huq and imposed military rule under Defence Secretary General Mirza.

The capital city, Karachi, known to enthusiastic nationalists as the "Centre," is confident that a Communist plot has been checked.

But since the "Centre" is a thousand miles from distressed Bengal and equally estranged in climate, race and temperament, it may have avoided facing deeper issues.

Pakistan is the story of three cities—Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. They are the centres of her diverse peoples, united by Mohammadanism alone.

Karachi is a civil servant's oasis on a barren coast, and a day's dusty desert ride from anywhere. Here, under the plump disapproving gaze of Queen Victoria's statue, Pakistan's westernised minority sit in nondescript colonial-style offices trying to steer a difficult course between mediæval Mohammadanism and modern democracy.

ON THE MAP

Already they have put Pakistan on the map by making treaties with Turkey and the U.S.A. They hope internal unity will come through a new constitution to be ready by year's end.

The Secretary of the Juridical Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations received a letter in March 1938 denouncing the existence of a "centralised Mafia of terrorists" working on the territory of several States other than their own. No action was taken on this letter. Its author was Leon Trotsky, whose subsequent fate is a matter of history.

Behind the "Centre" stands the pro-government Moslem League, which seems to have run short of popular appeal since engineering Pakistan's birth. Its main strength rests in the conservatism of wealthy landowners.

But there is no lack of vigour in Lahore. It is a grander city than Karachi, with ornate minareted buildings, garden parties, polo weeks and the brash swagger of bazaar-troubled Punjabis, who were once the backbone of the Indian Army. It has time for deep thought, but a great deal of confident warrior laughter.

Red tape and hair-splitting diplomacy are brushed aside in favour of simple mullahism—the rule of religious opinion.

The only thing the Punjabis cannot laugh off is Hindu India, just across the border. To them India stands like a brooding threat of greater importance than any other issue. Probably this difference between Lahore and Karachi lay beneath the Lahore riots last year.

FOREIGN LAND

The third centre of Pakistan is reached only by an air journey across the Indian continent. Dacca's steamy betel-stained streets fill with the chatter of lithe cadaverous men in sheet-like dhotis. It is a reminder that this is a foreign land in race and speech, which is learning to hate officials from Karachi and soldiers from Lahore. It is impossible to say fairly where the rights or wrongs lie or how the bad feeling began.

But it showed clearly in recent elections when Bengal decisively threw out the pro-Centre Moslem League. Then came the riots.

The "Centre" blamed it on "traitors" and Communist agents who, they said, had stirred hatred between refugees and Bengali workers.

Passion seemed too high for any Bengali spokesman to give a deeper explanation. Probably Fulul Huq, although discredited, was correct in claiming that Bengal believed in a united Pakistan but wanted more control over its own affairs.

Whatever the cause, it is certain that Communists will make most of the unrest. Already the emotional Commissar Bengal religious leader, Mulla Bhashani, is suspected of plotting a coup.

THE MENACE

At present he is en route to a secret conference in Communist Berlin, but he is expected to return to East Pakistan soon. There he may arouse the Moslem People's Party, largest of the groups in the United Front coalition which turned out the Moslem League.

Anti-Communist Bengal trade unions are preparing to meet the menace. But although the front of the struggle is now on the trade-union level, in the long run Pakistan's problem is to work out a party government in which Karachi's progressive vision is grafted to the passions of Lahore and Dacca.

Mohammedanism has shown that by itself it is not enough to keep a politically awakened country united.

Russia's International Assassins

KHOKHLOV WAS ONLY THE LATEST OF A NUMBER

By Hugo Dewart

no more than a few steps when the parcel under his arm exploded with great violence, killing him instantly and injuring a number of passers-by.

The victim of this outrage was Lt-Col Evgeni Konovalev, emigre leader of the Ukrainian Nationalists and a bitter opponent of the Soviet regime. The man who gave him the death-dealing parcel, a certain Waluch, was never apprehended.

Some six months before this event, on September 22, 1937, General Eugene Millar, President of the White Russian Federation of ex-Combatants, left his office in the Rue du Colisse, Paris, in order to keep a secret appointment. He was never seen again. Like his predecessor, General Koutiopov, who mysteriously disappeared in January 1930, he vanished without trace.

Again in February 1941, another former Soviet secret agent, Walter Krivitsky, was found shot dead, this time in a hotel bedroom in Washington, D.C., the United States of America.

And six months before this occurred the startlingly ferocious assassination of Leon Trotsky. The man Stalin most feared and hated was struck down and mortally wounded in his fortress home in Mexico. The man who smashed in his skull with an alpine ice-pick was caught literally redhanded, splashed with the blood of his victim.

It is thus clear that the abduction of Dr Truchinovic was no isolated affair but formed part of a systematic plan of action carried out over a number of years, beginning at least as far back as the Koutiopov affair in 1930. Its aim has been, and remains, the physical elimination of political opponents, wherever circumstances render such operations practical and whenever the advantage to be gained is judged to outweigh any possible disadvantage.

Although since the war these operations have been confined to within, or close to, the Soviet zones of control in Europe and although the method

of direct assassination has not

—judging from surface indications at any rate—been resorted to, there is nothing inherently improbable in Khokhlov's revelations regarding his assassination mission. The fact that his intended victim lived deep in the heart of the American zone of Western Germany, far from any seaport, would make the method of abduction very uncertain of success.

The statement made by Captain Khokhlov, bizarre as it sounds, cannot be dismissed as "cold war propaganda." It accords only too well with the facts, although these facts are not widely known.

The very recent abduction of Dr Truchinovic is the latest of a long series of kidnappings by Soviet agents. These have involved not only such well-known personalities as Dr Linse, economic adviser to the League of Free Lawyers (abducted on July 8, 1952), but also many relatively obscure political opponents of the Soviet regime.

KIDNAPPING

TWO examples falling in this latter category were the kidnapping of Karl Fischer and Alfred Weiland. In July 1952 a West German Government spokesman announced in the Bundestag that more than 100 Germans had been abducted to the Soviet zone since 1948.

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THE TWO FACES OF SPAIN

By JAMES MOORE WEST

Madrid. Bull fights and festeas, parades and glitter may gladden the people, but still they cannot hide the desolate poverty that broods over great parts of Franco's Spain.

Symbolic of it is a slum, only a mile from Madrid's chrome-fronted heart.

Its name is Las Carolinas, and it lies along the high road to Andalucia. On the flat plain of Castile it is muddy when it rains, burnt and dust-covered in the summer, and blasted by icy winds from the Guadarrama Mountains in the winter.

And there hundreds of Spaniards huddle in shacks without water or sanitation.

Occupied by families of four or five, some of these hovels measure only eight by ten feet. Their light and ventilation comes through the open door

or tiny windows, often a tiny pane, let into the flimsy wall.

Sometimes not higher than a tall man, the roofs are of reeds, often patched with scraps of canvas, foil or bits of wood. Crooked alleys, barely a yard wide, form the streets. Famished dogs and cats, chickens and pigs scavenge in them for refuse.

Parish priests are helping to build not only churches but also homes and technical schools where youths learn trades.

Hundreds of priests are doing this. But perhaps the most famous in Madrid is a bearded, sun-tanned Capuchin monk, Padre Laureano de las Mucamas.

Dressed in his rough Franciscan habit, he is at home in the poorest lean-to amongst the Las Carolinas shacks.

Padre Laureano is an eye to immediate needs. A byzantine official, bent on getting to improve the hovels which are officially con-

demned out-of-hand by the sumptuously-built Ministries. There are people living in the hovels, he says, and what they need is aid—not in the future, but now.

And the Capuchin monk procures bricks and cement, tiles and wood. He helps to repair cracked, crumbling walls, raises them a couple of feet before putting on a new tiled roof.

GIFTS COME IN

He scrapes together planks and panes of glass to keep out the worst of the wind and rain.

As news of his work slowly becomes known in Madrid's richer quarters, Padre Laureano has been receiving gifts not only of money and clothes, medicines and books.

He has been sent enough building materials to fill a condemned yard.

"Everything is useful," he says, "for people who have nothing."

WORLD SOCCER CUP

ENGLAND FORTUNATE TO HAVE SURVIVED FOR THE QUARTER-FINALS

Berne, June 20.

England must be regarded as a little fortunate to have survived for the quarter-finals of the World Soccer Cup here as a result of beating Switzerland today by 2-0.

This, with their draw against Belgium, allowed them to head their group, the weakest of the four, and they will have to play much better if they are to do any good in the next stage.

Just before the kick-off today, it was decided that Stanley Matthews and Nat Lofthouse were not to turn out for England and their places were taken by Jimmy Mullen and Denis Wilshaw, with a consequent reshuffle of the attack. Mullen and Wilshaw scored the two goals.

England led by Mullen's goal at half-time, but were rather fortunate to be ahead as Switzerland might have had a penalty on two occasions. An excuse for the indifferent play could be found in the weather, for it was scorching hot, quite a contrast to the usual British weather.

On form to date it certainly seems that the final honour may be contested by Hungary, Uruguay (holders) and Brazil, provided they do not clash in the quarter-finals.

Belgium, after their gallant draw with England, have failed to get through the first series as they were well beaten today by Italy, who will play off with Switzerland for the second place to England in this group.

A penalty kick just before half-time took much of the fight out of Belgium, who changed ends a goal behind, Puskas minkling no mistake with his spot kick.

Two goals from Galli and one from Puskas put Italy four up before a rally by Belgium brought them a goal behind, Puskas minkling no mistake with his spot kick.

Germany and Turkey must replay in Group II for the right of going further, as must Switzerland and Italy in Group I.

Groups I and III had been settled as a result of yesterday's games, but Hungary's win over Germany today and Turkey's success against Korea left Germany and Turkey level in second place of Group II, won by Hungary, while England captured Group IV honours by beating Switzerland. And Italy drew level with the Swiss in second place by defeating Bel-

gium.

France, one of the eight seeded teams, was eliminated in Group I. All the teams which have so far survived were seeded except Yugoslavia, Turkey and Italy, the other seeds have yet to make certain of their places in the next stage.

GROUP PLACINGS

Final group placings were:

Group I

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Brazil	2	1	0	1	2	7
Yugoslavia	2	1	0	1	2	6
France	2	1	0	2	3	2
Mexico	2	0	2	2	0	2

Match results: Brazil beat Mexico 5-0, drew with Yugoslavia 1-1; France beat Mexico 3-2, lost to Yugoslavia 0-1.

Group II

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	2	1	1	0	7	9
Germany	2	1	1	0	7	9
Korea	2	0	1	0	10	0

Match results: Hungary beat Korea 4-0, Germany 8-3; Germany beat Turkey 4-1; Turkey beat Korea 7-0.

Group III

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Uruguay	2	2	0	0	17	3
Turkey	2	1	1	0	4	2
Austria	2	1	1	0	7	2
Czechoslovakia	2	0	2	9	9	0
Scotland	2	0	2	0	9	0

Match results: Austria beat Czechoslovakia 5-0; beat Scotland 1-0; Uruguay beat Czechoslovakia 2-0; beat Scotland 7-0.

Group IV

	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	1	0	1	4	3
Switzerland	2	1	1	0	5	2
Italy	2	0	1	1	2	1
Belgium	2	0	1	1	2	1

Match results: England drew with Belgium 4-4; beat Switzerland 2-0; Italy beat Belgium 4-1, lost to Switzerland 1-2—Reuter.

QUARTER-FINALS DRAW

Berne, June 20.

Uruguay, the holders, were drawn to meet England in the quarter-finals of the World Soccer Cup when the draw took place early this morning.

The draw resulted:

England versus Uruguay.

Hungary versus Brazil.

Yugoslavia versus Germany or Turkey.

Austria versus Switzerland or Italy.

Switzerland and Italy will replay at Basle on Wednesday and on the same day, at Zurich, Germany will meet Turkey—Reuter.

HOW ENGLAND WON

Berne, June 19.

England qualified for the quarter-finals of the World Cup Soccer Championship today by beating Switzerland 2-0.

Unbeaten with one win and a draw, England beat their group with three points.

In a poor, scrappy game watched by about 50,000 people England's last, measureless, side-swaddled, completely by the speed and uncanny ball control of their opponents, the Hungarians.

For the last 30 minutes the Hungarians played without their captain and inside-left, Ferenc Puskas, who left the field with an ankle injury, but such was their overwhelming superiority that they added three more goals in his absence.

In scorching heat a capacity crowd of 50,000 watched the fabulous Hungarians systematically reduce the German team to a ragged and disorganized side-swaddled, completely by the speed and uncanny ball control of their opponents, the Hungarians.

YES, IT'S WRIGHT!



Half-back Billy Wright of Wolverhampton Wanderers, England's captain in the World Soccer Cup series, swings a baseball bat in training. In background is Nat Lofthouse, also a member of the English team.—Reuterphoto.

Revolutionary New Idea In Boxing Tried Out

New York, June 20.

A trial of a revolutionary new idea in boxing, that of announcing official scoring after each round, was a tremendous success on a recent nationally-television fight, indicating it has a real chance of becoming a part of the rules some day.

When Joe Miceli boxed Al Andrews at Indianapolis, the public address system announced the judges' voting to the fans at the end of each round. Other hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of fans watched via television.

"The TV network and the Indiana Boxing Commission have received thousand of letters, telephone calls and telegrams, with 98 per cent favouring the round-by-round announcements," said the Indiana Commission Chairman, Archie Hindman, former president of the National Boxing Association.

"Some of the comments were: 'The system is the best I've ever seen,' 'the best thing to come to boxing in a long time,' 'this type of scoring will be a life-saver for boxing,' 'it will keep judges honest and advance interest in boxing,' and 'it could be a

terrific boom to boxing,'" said Mr Hindman.

"POLISH SYSTEM"

"Is there any other sport in which a contestant does not know how he is scoring as he goes along? Why should boxing retain this foolish system?"

In this round Capt. Gardner of Conn Wksp, and Elgar of the Dorsels each scored a possible 10.

Stanley Garrison's "A" and "B" teams failed to shoot because of other commitments.

The 40 Div. Provost Coy, whose members are scattered over the New Territories, carried on persistently.

Conn Office—53 v COD—53

20 Div. Regt RA "A" 650 v HORA

40 Div. 600 v 20 Div. Regt RA "B" 649

9 Norfolk C-C 20 Div. Regt RA "C" 657

Conn Office—53 v HORA

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Leaves London Due Hongkong
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 "CANTON" 20th June 26th July
 "CARTHAGE" 21st July 23rd August
 Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards Leaves Hongkong Due London
 "CORFU" 2nd July 3rd August
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 "CARTHAGE" 21st August 27th September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Arriving From
 "COROMANDEL" 20th July U.K.
 "TRENTIAN" 21st July U.K.
 "SOUDAN" 26th July U.K.
 Homewards Loading For
 "COROMANDEL" 21st July Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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 With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

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 "OZARDA" due 25th June from Singapore, Colombo, Penang, Karsaph, Kuantan, Basrah, Kuwait, direct. Other P. G. Ports via Bombay

"OZARDA" due 29th July from Japan for Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuantan, Basrah, Kuwait, direct. Other P. G. Ports via Bombay

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 Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
 Postage, China and Macao \$3.00 per month, U.K., British Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month.

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PONY RIDES for children at Lido, Repulse Bay. Every Saturday, Sunday and bank-holiday \$1 per ride.

MUSICAL

FEW sets still available of the whole coronation service of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at D. Essex, 4A, Des Vaux Road, Room 1, 2nd floor, tel. 3010.

FOR SALE

MILL: Finest quality English Mill Writing Paper in full page and green, 71" x 26", 30 cents per sheet, \$24 per 100. Cut to any size at South China Morning Post.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

HOW THE COMMUNISTS SWALLOW THE WORKER PARTIES

The fate of East German Social Democrats who merged with the Communist Party eight years ago is regarded by a United States survey published in Berlin to be a classic example of what awaits working-class parties who are won over by Communist promises.

The Report, which is the result of an investigation into the Party merger, suggests that its findings are a very important lesson for working-class parties in West Germany, France, Italy and other countries which are now subjected to psychological pressure for a "united front."

The East German Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.), came into being at Soviet insistence in April, 1946, by a merger of the Socialist Democratic and Communist parties. that only eleven can be identified by West Berlin Social Democratic sources as having been Social Democrats.

Half And Half

In the original Joint Central Committee, which approved the merger in 1946, representation was on a parity basis, 30 of each Party.

Similarly, seven of the 14 members of the 1948 Central Secretariat (now Politbureau) were Social Democrats. In the present Politbureau, appointed last April, only two of the five probationary members are nine members and one of the five probationary members are former Social Democrats.

The United States report now finds that the Social Democrats have been systematically removed from almost all leading posts. Those who are left, are looked upon as people who had a big part in the merger and cling on to their jobs by abandoning one by one all their Socialist ideals.

Examination of the past party affiliations of the 135 members and candidates (probationary members) of the present Socialist Unity Party Central Committee discloses

This process was intensified after the third Party Congress in July, 1950, which declared Social Democracy to be a heresy punishable by expulsion

Over the years the claimed membership of the Party has had its ups and downs. It is today nearly the same as in 1940. The figure published at the fourth Party Congress was 1,270,000.

Although the Communist leaders have been able to eliminate all but a handful of Social Democrats from the Party leadership, they have admittedly not won over the rank and file to unquestioning support of Socialist Unity Party

Frequent reports of dissension published in the East German press and warnings voiced by Socialist Unity Party leaders at the recent Party Congress show that the present leadership is isolated, not only from the 400,000 former Social Democrats but also from the old-time Communists, states the American report—China Mail Special.

HK University Congregation

(Continued from Page 10)

of our University is in no small way, due to the influence of these students from abroad. Our University is conscious of the debt it owes to its Malayan graduates, as far back as 1910, nearly 60,000 students have graduated from our University. The Chinese students, who have come from the Provinces of Szechuan, Kiangsu, Anhui, and other provinces together with that from Sir Horniman's Mody, were given, in the words of our Ordinance, "the best of the University" and the Colony of Hongkong for the promotion of Learning, Arts, Science, and Research, the provision of hospitals, education, and other services for the development and formation of the character of students of all races, nationalities and creeds, in accordance with the good understanding with the neighbouring country of China."

UNEQUAL STRUGGLE

In 1910, after but three or four years of teaching, the students who close their doors in defeat had not a bone-factor from Malaya—the late Mr. Lake Yew, CMC—comes to mind, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars—a very large sum of money in those days. In the early twenties, the Chinese students, who were the best students of the Colony, were given the Clinical Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics by the Rockefeller Foundation to found our Clinical Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics in 1920. We know of no one in my long association with this University who has had more claim to be the "father" of our greatest loved professor, the late Kenneth Dibby, whose lamented death occurred early this year. In 1920, we received the Clinical Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics by the Rockefeller Foundation to found our Clinical Departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics in 1920. 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